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nal Germania, to undergo one year's imprisonment for an offence against the Press law, Dr. Laaker brought in a motion, which was supported by all the fractions of the House, that the committee upon the Standing Orders should be called upon to report as soon as possible upon the admissibility of such an arrest of members during the session, and in what way such arrests could eventually be avoided. The motion was unanimously passed. Herr Majunke, member of the German Parliament, was arrested this morning at the police court, to which he had been summoned, to undergo the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him.

SWITZERLAND, BERN, December 14.—The National Council continued to-day the discussion of the bill on civil registration and civil marriage. The minority denied the right of the Confederation to impose obligatory civil marriage, and to legislate upon the conditions upon which marriage can be contracted and dissolved. The Council voted in opposition to this view by 79 against 37.

ITALY, December 13.—The trial of the Accoltellatori at Ravenna, whose series of assassinations created so great a sensation a few years ago, has concluded. Eleven of the accused were condemned to hard labour for life, four to from five to seven years' hard labour, and four were acquitted.

Russia.—St. Petersburg, December 11.—The Russian campaign against the Turcomens has begun. While the Tchikoblov column is marching up the Atrek, the Petrovsk force has crossed the Amu Darya and is operating in Khiva. At last month's muster of the Russian conscripts, 765,000 men were obliged to appear before the military surgeons. Of these, 347,000 were exempted from immediate service on account of the needy condition of their families or other personal circumstances. 150,000 were enlisted, and the remaining 211,800 consigned to the

RUSSIA.—**Cairo**, December 12.—A telegram, dated the 10th inst., from the Governor-General of the Sudan, announces that the entire Egyptian Sudan has accepted annexation to Egypt. The only dissentients are the family of the ex-Sultan, who have fled to the mountains and proclaimed the Emir Huseinallah as Sultan. The Egyptian troops are pursuing the fugitives. It is stated that the Sublime Porte, by a formal agreement with Kredivend Effendi, the War Minister of the Bey of Tunis, has engaged to receive Kredivend and his descendants as Beys of Tunis, on condition of recognizing the suzerainty of the Sultan in a much higher degree than the present ruler of the country has lately done.

THE MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

(From the Home News, December 11.)

By the *Contemporary Review* we have a striking paper by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen on "Necessary Truths." It is in part a reply to an article on the same subject by Dr. Ward—the author of "The Ideal of a Christian Church"—which appeared in the *Dublin Review* for last July. It seems to us that Mr. Stephen has very much the best of the argument. He affirms that there is no essential distinction between such truths as "certain school call 'necessary,'—principally those concerning time, space, or number—and others which, in opposition, are styled 'contingent.'"

[illegible]

I maintain, on the whole, that we learn the characteristics of space by looking at things in it, by moving about in it, just as we learn the shape of a room and the position of the articles of furniture in it by the very same process; and I say that both or neither of the matters thus learnt are learnt by experience.

[illegible]

idea, if formed, may, I think, be established very shortly. The problem of the mind concerning space, as far as we know, in representing to our minds, things which we have perceived by the combined operation of our senses and our intelligence. Now, time, space, and number enter into the representation of things. The first two may be somewhat thought of which have no relation to things, but these need not at present consider. Now there is but one space, one series of numbers, and one course or direction of time, and our idea of each of the three is a perfectly simple idea, and is not in any way complicated or mixed, as present to our minds. How, then, can we modify it in imagination? It is as impossible to do so as to imagine a new colour, or to think out the common expression, "If I had my wish, I would be a bird." The only way in which certain things prove simply that we have no experience which enables us to do so. It neither proves, nor to my mind does it tend to prove, that what we cannot imagine is not conceived or imagined by the mind. To me the intelligent being, even if he is omniscient. To me the expression "space of four dimensions" conveys no meaning whatever, but I am far from denying that it might convey a meaning to a being with faculties differently constituted. I do not think it would be able to give ground for supposing that it would.

In support of his second point, Mr. Stephen takes an illustration of his opponent's:—

Dr. Ward says, "Let there be sixteen troops of publicans, each consisting of a hundred men, a necessary truth; that the whole number is two hundred and sixteen troops. Omniscience could divide each public into two, or create new public, but it is beyond the sphere of Omniscience to effect the division of each public into two, or the creation of new public; each, the whole number of public should be either more or less than two hundreds, eight tens and eight units." These, I, believe, a superstition in Witticism. I suppose there is a fact commonly observed, that if you count Dr. Ward's troops, you will find that if you pass your life in counting you will always bring out a different result. Now, suppose this were the case, I suppose there is a fact commonly observed, that if you count Dr. Ward's troops, you will find that if you arrange them each time in a different order, you always brought out a different result, would it not follow that the troops are not necessary, but are arbitrary? Dr. Ward himself implicitly asserts, that there are things which retain their identity for a certain time, and they do not lose it by the alteration of their position. I do not see why this should be any more true of troops than of men, or of the world in which the act of putting two pairs of things together should reduce the number to three, just as the juxtaposition of two drops of water produces one drop. It is a necessary truth, that if you put two drops of water in one container, but this is very far from being immediately obvious, or from being incapable of being disproved by experiment. Every man is free to believe that this is an undoubted necessary truth, or else it is a statement of the fact that by varying the arrangement of groups of objects you do not vary their number, which is a property of numbers. If you have three groups of three, and three are nine, you either give a name to three groups of three, which name might just as well be eleven or seven as nine, or else you affirm that the juxtaposition or re-arrangement of three groups of three does not alter their number, which is perfectly true, but is necessary only in the general sense already referred to.

The word "necessary," as applied to truth, is unnecessary. It expresses an attempt to jump off your own back.

Can we make any affirmation at all which is not at bottom an affirmation about ourselves? Is not the whole of our knowledge subject to all the limitations, and liable to all the uncertainties, of the human mind? Is not memory, anticipation, the process of drawing inferences, and, in a word, every human operation whatever? In one word, is not truth relative to man?

It is Dr. Brewer's essay on "The Past and Future of our Earth," presented at the opening of a lecture, delivered in New York on April 3 of this year, and deals "less with the direct teachings of astronomy than with ideas suggested by astronomical facts, and more particularly by the discoveries made during the last quarter of a century in the study of the picture, so far as known facts permit of one being formed, "of the probable future of the earth after astronomical eras, compared with those which were presented to us when we considered her past history," making the following results:

One of the chief points in the progression of the earth towards her present condition was the gradual passing away of the heat with which formerly her whole globe was incased. We have now to consider whether this process of cooling will ever be completed, or whether it will stop. In the inquiry we must not be misled by the probable

years, for such it is that, during hundreds of thousands of years the general warmth of the surface of the earth has been appreciably diminished. In the first place, hundreds of millions of years are the seconds of the time-measures of the earth, and we have no means of knowing the exact amount of the decrease of temperature which our earth is at present undergoing, owing chiefly to the interior parts of her globe. The gradual withdrawal of the internal energy of the earth is due to the gradual withdrawal of the earth's nuclear parts from the surface, and the rapid loss of heat by the former. The surface crust is left to contract under the action of gravity, and vulcanism represents the mechanical equivalent of the earthquake, and is a process which cannot continue for ever, simply because it is its very nature exhaustive of the energy which it liberates. It shows us that the earth's nucleus and regions are parting with their heat, and as they cannot part with their heat without warming the surface crust, which is the only part of the earth which is not cooled, the heat is maintained from a source which is being gradually exhausted. The fitness of the earth to be the abode of life is thereby maintained, and the earth, by this way, will be indirectly affected by the loss of the vulcanian energy which appears to be one of its chief sources of life. At present, the surface of the earth is like the surface of the other planets, and, if it did not wear out because (through the life which it sustains) it undergoes continual change. But even as the earth wears out, so will the other planets, and the life has passed from it, so when the internal heat of the earth, which is its life, shall have passed away, her surface will be cold, and the life which it sustains will be extinct. Terrestrial vitality will pass away by slow degrees the life which is upon the earth.

But we are thus led to contemplate time-intervals of a still higher order—to consider the era belonging to the lifetime of the solar system itself. Long after the earth shall have perished, and long after the life of the sun shall have become its time fit to support millions of forms of all kinds of animal as well as of vegetable existence; and the life of each planet is in thus "putting on life," the life of the solar system, the duration of the support of the world of its own existence. Even those time intervals will pass, however, until every orb in turn has been the scene of life, and the life of each, each after its due life-span, becomes inert and dead. One day, however, the sun itself will be possible—the sun, the source whence life has been maintained in all those worlds. And then, after the sun itself has perished, the duration of the support of which all the past eras of the solar system were utterly insignificant, the time will arrive when the sun will be a fit source for bringing creatures. Thereafter, during ages infinite to our comprehension, the sun will be the source of life (though in another sense) the life of the solar system. We may even look onward to still more distant changes, seeing that the sun itself will be the source of an orbit, though the centre round which it gravitates is so distant that as yet it remains unknown.

poems, objects strongly to the melancholy and the sad and gentle scepticism which tinge "The Earthly Paradise" so deeply. But these characteristics certainly do not interfere with the artistic beauty of the work, as the critic seems afterwards to admit, when he says—

Notwithstanding all its faults of commission and omission, however, "The Earthly Paradise" is a work of which our generation may well be proud. Whatever else it is thought of for itself, it is dignified by seriousness of purpose and by the earnestness of its treatment of its subject and bears throughout the honorable stamp of artistic craftsmanship.

It is a work that is truly admirable novel. "Far from the Madding Crowd," is concluded, and "The Feathers" continued. Of the other papers, the most interesting is, we think, the "Thoughts of a Country Critic," which gives some reflections on that new and somewhat mysterious and for which no special name has yet been found, and which is the "Review of the Review," Mr. Russell, and Mr. Morris may in poetry, and the last two gentlemen, we believe, in painting also, be taken as the representatives.

The "Review of the Review" is the "Review of the Review," a great deal of learning and a great deal of the way theme, and the sketch of a visit to the baths of Mount Dore, at any rate, touches on new ground. A very complete examination of Heywood's "The Earthly Paradise," signed "S. S.," and an account of Dr. Johnson's "The Earthly Paradise," signed "S. S.," are also papers worth of special mention.

Macmillan contains the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent address to the members of the Margate Church Council on some Current Fallacies respecting Superstitions. The Archbishop's address is well illustrated by a notice of Sir S. Baker's "Islamic" work. The writer Burton continues his notes on Rome. The writer of the articles on "Prussia and the Vatican," "The Pope and the Vatican," "The Vatican and the Pope," and "The Vatican and the Pope," with great bitterness for willful misrepresentation of sundry Papal decrees with the object of misleading the fellow countrymen as to their meaning. This is a very serious charge.

In *Timothy's Magazine* the three serials "Faith and Doubt," "Faith," "Jesse Trim," and "Linley Kochford," are all brought to a close simultaneously, so that fresh face must be provided for the next number. The writer does himself credit in the readable, and interesting, "The Paper of the Past," but the reviewer's high excellence in this direction; and the account of "The Trials of a Pontigny Pilgrim," by the writer of the special correspondence who accompanied the trials, is amusing, and much to be commended for its tone.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 15, 1874.

Both in political and social affairs, protection appears to be the order of the day, but there are not wanting indications of troubled times approaching. The influence of foreign industrial competition, so much deplored by the English trades unions and their leaders, is beginning to be severely felt, especially in the iron-manufacturing districts. For short time, if not a complete suspension of the cotton freights to east a cloud over the festivities of the coming year. The English cotton trade, which is not so much overhauled, where employment has always been abundant and well remunerated, there are to be seen numerous groups of unemployed labourers, who, in the morning, in their shabby appearance and listless walking, takes one thousand paces in the morning when the Lancashire factory operatives feel the blighting effects of the cotton famine. The recent import of foreign competition is being carried out, which may be inferred from the fact that the exports of Belgium goods are being established in various parts of the metropolis. Twelve months ago this would have been regarded as an impossibility. Another important circumstance that has no longer been overlooked is the fact that the English cotton trade strikes in favour of higher wages. They are now all the other way, or rather to prevent reductions which employers declare to be necessary. The danger which seems to appear to be keenly alive to the public mind, is the competition of the cheap goods of the East. Mr. Richard Johnson, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the quarterly meeting of the members of that institution, quoted the following facts:—The competition of the cheap goods of the East is rapidly usurping our place in many leading manufacturing industries. With the instinctive feeling of a free capitalist, he attributes the changing of the position of the English trade to the action of the English workmen, but his views are not generally endorsed as might naturally have been expected. Even the bitterest opponents of trades unions hesitate before they lay all the blame on the shoulders of the workmen. The competition of continental goods, which for a time cannot fail to seriously affect prices, but it cannot last for ever. Foreign manufacturers must weary of selling their goods at a price which does not permit competition between English and foreign workers, must consequently be reduced.

As before mentioned, the exertions of the men appear to be directed to the prevention of any reduction in wages. In this way, naturally, the men are enabled to maintain their position, and to avoid the necessity of striking, and the consequent struggles between employers and employed. In South Wales the majority of the employers have come to the conclusion that a reduction in the rate of wages is necessary, and in which the men are not prepared to assent. Mr. Henry Crawshaw, the well-known Lancashire coal and iron proprietor, are equally determined to resist. In Lancashire the Wigan coalfield has been the scene of a successful strike, and a reduction have given notice for the return to the rate of wages paid before the commencement of the recent struggle. Notices of this kind have been given to the ironworkers at Liddesborough, and the coalworkers at Wigan, and resulted on a reduction of six per cent. on the wages of certain classes of workmen. The only cheering feature in the otherwise gloomy prospect is that the men appear to be more disposed to accept of a reduction in wages than they were formerly, by means of arbitration. The losses incurred by strikes, especially where wages are so high, are too great to be made without due consideration. Moreover, the workers are more inclined to accept of a reduction in wages than they were formerly, and have been more ready to consider the deprivation of the use of these as a necessary calamity. Hence the increasing popularity of the arbitration principle. At the meeting of the National Arbitration Council on Monday last, a request was appended to their address to their employers, begging them to arrange some mode of settling trade disputes without the declarations of war which are so common in the coal and iron trades. The recent manifesto, just issued by the Miners' Association, is a very good example of the kind.

Association of Scotland is likely to still further influence English working class opinion in this direction.

A portion of the labouring classes are becoming more sensitive with respect to their true interests. They are discovering the suicidal folly of fighting with capital where they are certain of defeat. The arbitration principle will not speedily become general, unless the losing party evinces less resentment with the loss, for in more than one instance where the decision of arbitrators has been against the men, the latter have practically repudiated their agreement by going out on strike, notwithstanding their agreement to the contrary. It is impossible to give a decision in favour of both sides, save with the aid of compromise.

Those who, following the example of the *Times*, imagine that we are losing to some extent our supremacy of physical resources apparently forget that the depletion of our resources is not the result of our depletion is becoming deeper in a rapid and surprising manner. It is less the competition of foreign rivals than of English mechanicians which the English artisan has to contend with. It is not so much the foreigner as the steam-farm labourers in the midland counties to break the first thrashing-machine, although it was, at the best, a Polish act. Mechanical ingenuity is now to receive a new and powerful impetus. At the end of March next we are to witness the exhibition of the latest industrial appliances at Manchester, under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, an organization respecting which the world will probably hear a good deal in future. It is a most interesting and important association, of which members such men as Hugh Mason, William Agnew, L. Whitwell, Henry Rosemer, John Bright, Cunliffe Brooks, David Chadwick, William Mathew, John Fowler, S. R. Platt, Peter and Frank Spencer, Richard Cross, John G. Thompson, John W. Lubbock, George Young, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, Sir J. P. R. Stewhouse, Sir Thomas Bazley, Sir Titus Salt, Sir James Watts, Lord Hampton, Lord Malinsbury, and Winmarleigh (better known as Colonel Wilson) are to be the chief exponents of the art of Salubrity. The proceedings are invariably of the roughly practical character, and although the society is scarcely twelve months old, its labours have already borne good fruit, having held, within two or three years, no less than four meetings. At the April meeting for the Economical Consumption of Fuel, which was visited by 53,480 people, and produced receipts of no less than £2587, or something like double the

In New York and Lancashire, one result of high wages and low work, and of the consequent frightful increase of crimes of brutality, that an extended use of the lash, as a mode of punishment, is being seriously advocated, especially for wife-beaters. A writer in the *Standard* points out, however, with much truth, that wife-beating is a crime, and that the wife-beater is a criminal. He admits that there are instances where the wife has been most cruelly treated without affording the least excuse for such conduct on the part of the husband. But he is satisfied that the wife-beater is not bearing the proportion—two to four, in the instances resulting in violence and police interference, against the cases in which the wretched husband has been goaded to desperation by seeing the fruits of his mismanagement, his children neglected, and himself systematically vituperated and made miserable by an infernal tongue. The unhappy fellow brings his wages home—no, he has no home—his home is with the children, and they must starve through which he run like water. He comes from his workshop to dinner: the wife of his bosom has been neighbouring and gnawing all the previous cooking can be produced it, meat, nor is the banquet worth the trouble of preparing. Perhaps a row ensues—a disgusting fight, in which the female combatant is nothing loath to engage, but which by superior force she is worsted. But she is not so easily satisfied. She goes to the magistrate's office, delighted to exhibit to all the streets as she passes her swollen eye and bleeding nose. She tells her sad tale with the loud volubility of suffering innocence. Not a blasphemous word is uttered as she goes, but she is not so in this recording angel: to say nothing of a dozen more invented on the spot. The hunderd clerk callously copies out the summons, receives the fee, which the lady's mother has lent her to carry on the war with, and she goes home. The next day she is back again, all. By-and-by she returns with the worthy magistrate who is overwhelmed with horror at the sensational aspect of the complainant. He is sure that the summons will not meet a case of such gross violence.

If there is only a strong hand on the law, and if there is only a sum of money to be applied, will be afforded, by some simple means or other, for a temporary reconciliation: the summons will be withdrawn, and a great moral example lost to the community. Obedience, the clerk, who has been a good deal of the time in the stocks, now states the warrant: the monster of iniquity, "fetched" from his loom, and dispatched to the House of Correction, without the option of a fine. It seems better that his children should be brought up directly than indirectly. Scarcely have the wheels of the chariot conveying the miscreant ceased to be heard, when the victim comes again to the office and demands satisfaction. It is to maintain her and the children during the absence of the husband. The clerk can only refer her to the relieving officer. He is too cautious to ask her to call again on the magistracy for advice on the interesting point. This is a lengthy question, and the relieving officer apparently must form an excuse for giving it. He generally jumps to the conclusion that it is the husband who stands in need of reformation, whereas it is the wife who is in the wrong.

A general impression exists that should the system of female trade societies prove successful in London, future labour disputes may become complicated to a serious extent, as many of the women have decided to take advantage of the introduction of machinery into their respective trades.

A movement of yet greater importance is that inaugurated by the "Vigilance Association for the Defence of Personal Rights, and for the Amendment of the Laws relating to Injurious to Women." The association has just issued a circular to its 100th annual meeting at Bristol, in which we find Mrs. Josephine Butler very clearly and eloquently defining the objects for which the association was formed.

The objects of the law as affecting women, Mrs. Butler said:—

[illegible]

did, a thoroughness of purpose and purity of principle, none that was unbecoming in these days. That the movement was safely ignored, no thoughtful man would deny. But, yet, it has been admitted, that the movement would, so far as England was concerned, become, placed on a perfect equality with man. The vigilance Association practically admits that man having become accustomed to treat women as an inferior race, it is equally impractical to legitimate in matters affecting her interests. That the sinner sex will admit the accuracy of this assertion is very questionable, but, at the same time, it is a fact, that the discussion cannot fail to contribute about the removal of the cause of the wrong and grievances against which our women have so frequently yet so helplessly complained.

CACHING.

THE WINNING YACHTS OF 1874.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

last year, and she took six more prizes. The Britanna was greatly improved thereby, but unfortunately sprung her boiler in the Royal Victoria week, and was unable to compete again in consequence. The Bloodhound sailed during the first part of the season with a badly-standing crew, but after being supplied with a "Lapdog" as a stow-away, after being supplied with a "Lapdog" as a stow-away, as a capital match for the Norman that there was no chance to choose between them, and which they got the best of. The Bloodhound was very closely the other three vessels matched that it is next impossible to give any decided opinion as to which is the best, but, in my opinion, the Bloodhound was favored by the Norman, her sailing in all sorts of weather, and under all circumstances, being so level.

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THE MAN-EATING TREE OF
MALACASCAR.

The following description of this singular tree, found in the island of Madagascar, is copied from the *New York Herald*, of the 10th inst., from a translation of the *Author's Magazine of Calcutta*, together with notes upon it by Dr. Omelius Fredrowski, to whom the letter was addressed.—"The Mikados are a very primitive race, going entirely naked, having only faint vestiges of civilization. They are not averse to the most atrocious violence which they pay to the sacred tree. They dwell entirely in caves hollowed out of the limestone rocks in their island, and the entrance to these caves is a narrow slit of an oblong exceeding 50 inches in height. At the bottom of a gully (I had no barometer, but should think it not over 1000 feet above the level of the sea) there is a large lake, about a mile distant, the sluggish waters of which overflowed into a circling rocky cañon that went unwillingly into the recesses of the forest, forcing forward the trees, and, diverging from its southern side, struck boldly for the heart of the forbidding and seemingly impenetrable forest, and beheld me a curious sabbie of Mikado men, women, and children. Suddenly all the natives began to sing "Tee" "Tee" and "Remick, stopp, stopp, and look!" The sluggish, canal-like stream here wound slowly by; and in a bare spot its head was the most singular of trees. It was the tree of the Orinda, because when its leaves are in action it bears a striking resemblance to that well-known fossil the orindol lily-stem of St. Cuthbert's. It is not a tree, but a shrub, and I will endeavour to describe it to you. If you can imagine a pineapple eight feet high and thick in proportion resting upon its base, and surrounded by a thick, long, and very narrow, very green tree, which, however, was not the colour of annas, but a dark, dingy brown, and apparently hard as iron, and which, when the wind blew, would rustle like a cane, you would have a fair idea of the Mikado tree. Its leaves were almost like the leaves of the American sugar or century plant. They were two feet across in their thickest part, and three feet wide, tapering to a point at the ends, and were very much like the leaves on the outer (but now under) surface, and on the inner (now upper) surface slightly concave. This concave surface was the most singular part of the tree, and those upon the head of the trunk. These leaves, hang-

[illegible]

TURNING FLOATING DOCKS.—The importance of floating docks has long since been placed beyond all question, and the importance of the floating docks of general use should have been considering their usefulness. It is not so exacting due to failure which have occurred with them, but to weakness of form, arising from either defective design or defective construction. The floating docks of this type are now pretty well known, and with more perfect forms of construction a more extended use may be made of them.

The ordinary floating docks consist of the ends of a platform supported by a number of floats or compartments flanked by two walls and open at the bottom. Water is either pumped or flows into these compartments in order to lower the dock, while the ship to be docked is lowered by the water level. The water level is raised by the nature under the vessel and to dock her. Another form of dock is Mr. Edwin Clark's hydraulic lift-dock, which is a hydraulic cylinder, with a piston, a float, a floor, and a platform. Here pistons are placed on the platform of the dock, over which the ship is floated, and on which are worked by hydraulic presses, and with the piston, float, and platform raised, the ship is raised, and the dock is ready for another lifting operation. The most novel form of floating dock, however, is that designed by Mr. Edw. Clark and John Standfield, which occupies an intermediate position between the stone paving dock and hydraulic lift-dock. The bottom or platform of the dock is formed of a number of circular iron tubes of a size to admit a single cylinder, and the cylinders are placed so close together, so that the water level is raised, and quickens the drying of the paint on vessels under repair. The whole of the tubes and cylinders are, of course, connected by pipes, and connected to the water pressure resistance to both external and internal pressures. A circular platform is formed along the top of each row of iron tubes and constitutes a gangway for the workmen. The iron tubes are connected by pipes, and the pipes are connected to the water pressure resistance to both external and internal pressures. A circular platform is formed along the top of each row of iron tubes and constitutes a gangway for the workmen. The iron tubes are connected by pipes, and the pipes are connected to the water pressure resistance to both external and internal pressures. A circular platform is formed along the top of each row of iron tubes and constitutes a gangway for the workmen. The iron tubes are connected by pipes, and the pipes are connected to the water pressure resistance to both external and internal pressures.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES.

ARRIVAL
OF THE
O. STEAMER NUBIA
AT ADELAIDE.
—
ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM.
—

They were taken regularly at twelve intervals, the great telescope being used as well as the smaller telescope, and were quickly enough to obtain ingress. The time taken for the 13 seconds' after the expected time for the first contact." At Sydney the observations were the most complete taken in any part of Australia, but no telegraphic announcement of that fact found its way to the Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Waddard, nil; Gregory, 42; Dickson, 3; Oliver, 1; Gilbert, 24, not out; Ieeton, nil; Docker, not out, 1; Sandries, 6: total, 105.

ISLAND:

...the education of the
...the wool that
...their heads and replace it by more becoming
...fitting themselves for the duties of Ameri
...icans."

SATURDAY EVENING

...the oranges comprised 1078 boxes, of which 1130 boxes
sold.

ARTICLE

By railway and road extension a journey to the top of Adam's Peak, "the sacred mountain," can

A verdict for £300 was obtained by Miss Julia

not choosing any. Corbin, under protest, as he was
owed and payment ordered under a motion of Alderman
Freston, removed by Alderman Murray. Council then rose
Fortnightly meeting, January 18. Francis The Mayor and
Council. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Moved
by Alderman Sutton, and seconded by Alderman Deering, "That
a resolution, consisting of the Mayor, Alderman Croker, and the

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, **THIS DAY** at 12 o'clock,
A heavy draught horse, subject to trial, with drag and harness.

IARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by A. W. Sutton, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Horsebush, **THIS DAY**, Monday, 8th February, at 11 o'clock, 1220 prime fat wethers.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the mortgage, to sell the public auction, at the Mart, Pitt-street, The above.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and
on view Monday, 18th instant, and Monday

VALUABLE STATION PROPERTIES,

MITCHELL DOWNE and REYNOLDS,
with \$5,000 share more or less
4,000 Cattle, ditto
in MARAWOA and WARRAGO Districts, QUEENSLAND.
LAND.

TERMS: One-third cash; residue by bills at one and two
years, with bank interest added.

THE MITCHELL DOWNS STATION,
consisting of 15 blocks, embracing an area of about 104
SQUARE MILES of country, a large extent

myself, and a great variety of FATTENING GRASSES, HERBAGE, and SALTSUSH. The forest lands are generally open, well grazed, and lightly timbered with box and silver leaf ironbark. There is PERMANENT WATER within reach of any part of the run, which is situated on the MANGA RIVER: six blocks on the western

by 10 miles back, and on the eastern side there are nine blocks of 25 square miles each, having FRONTAGE of about 65 MILES, while on both banks of the river there are NUMEROUS CREEKS, and the whole frontage is WELL WATERED.

The SHEEP to be sold with this station are in health condition, and notably well bred, RAMS having been introduced, at considerable expense, from ETOV VALLE TALGAI JIMBOUR JONDARYAN and

The flocks now consist of 56,700 SHEEP, of the following ages and sexes, viz. :—

Wethers	7,529
Rams	674
Hoggets, 2-tooth	14,920
Maiden ewes, 4-tooth	3,416

Enter, 8-month	13,291
Lamb	13,770

THE CATTLE, of which there are 4500 head, more or less, are remarkably quiet; and the inferior cows have been carefully culled, the herd is now considered equal to some of the best in Queensland. With these there are 30 FLEET-BRED BULLS selected from the

THE IMPROVEMENTS are all of the most PERFECT DESCRIPTION, and great cost has been incurred

There are a good house, store, WOOLSHED for 20 shear-
and 250 balen wool, huts, stables, stockyard equal to work-
ing of 10,000 cattle, two drafting-yards, capable of holding
10,000 sheep in each, and sheep-yards in all parts of the
Run, blacksmith's shop, large and small horse-paddocks,
WASHPOOL, DAM, FENCEMENT, at hand station.

WATER, 1 MILE LONG and 1 MILE WIDE; 1 h. p. STEAM-ENGINE, 13-inch CENTRIFUGAL APFOLD'S PUMP, spouting gear, and all latest improvements for washing 2000 SHEEP PER DAY; screw-press, and circular saw bench, besides other appliances and improvements too numerous to mention.

THE CLIP has a well-established reputation in the London market, realising high prices; the premises in London has been recently fitted up and is available for occupation.

WITH the foregoing will also be sold "RIVERS LEIGH," adjoining the "MANGALORE" station, of the Warrego, the purchase of which has just been effected by the proprietors of MITCHELL DOWNS, with the view of working the stations together. Riverleigh com-

both sides of the ANGELALAH CREEK, 35 MILES
on one side and 30 on the other, with PINE WATERS
HOLES throughout, some TWO AND THREE MILES
LONG. The frontage consists chiefly of pine and bog
ridges, with great quantities of SALTBUSH and HERB
while further back there is open Mallee forest, the whole
washed FREQUENTLY WATERED, and a GOOD WATER

For further information, apply to
MORT and CO., Sydney.

G. N. SMITH has been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Hall of Commerce, the Exchange, Sydney.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:—
WEDNESDAY 24th MARCH next,
THE AUBURN STATION,
 Brought Down, &c.

500 cattle, more or less
300 horses
Large plant, &c.

**WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL next,
DOTSWOOD STATION.**

with 10,576 cattle, more or less.

—

EARLY IN APRIL,
JUANDAH STATION,
Leichhardt District, Queensland,
with 28,000 sheep

Full particulars in Saturday's HERALD and the week papers.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

G. F. WANT will sell by auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, as follows:—
On **TUESDAY**, 9th February, 1875, at 11 o'clock, **GOANGRA**, New South Wales, with 4219 CATTLE.

On TUESDAY, 30th March, 1876, at 11 o'clock,
TEXAS, New South Wales and Queensland, with
10,000 CATTLE, principally HIGHLY BREED
HEREFORDS, 80 WORKING HORSES, and
250 IMMENSE HOUSES.

Full particulars of the above properties appear in Saturday's issue of the S. M. HERALD; also the TOWN AND COUNTRY, QUEENSLANDER, and AUSTRALASIAN, and can be obtained on application, at the Pastoral Exchange, Sydney.

Attractive Unreserved Sale
of
710 HEAD MAGNIFICENT WELL-BRED STORE
CATTLE,
consisting of
240 Full-grown BULLOCKS, in top condition

F S. COHEN AND CO. have received instructions from S. P. Outmore, Esq.,

The special attention of graziers and others is drawn this sale of well-bred cattle. The whole of them have been inoculated, and are being sold solely on account

THURSDAY, February 18.

The Pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls, "BOB ROY" and "PREMIER"

2 pure-bred Yearling BULLS, by Bob Roy, from pure-bred & Cross.

F S. COHEN AND CO. have received instructions from S. P. Cutmore, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Yards, Bourke-street, Goulburn.

Podignus:
ROE ROY, magnificent rich roan, bred by J. W. Chubb, Belmont, Eng., at Wollongong; calved August 20, 1879. **Prize of the Vale (imported):** dam, Rosemary, by Prince of the Vale (imported); g dam Rose 6th (imported), by Baron Farnley (1829); g & g Rose 2d, by The Duke (1829).

by Blanche 1725.
 FRENCH, rose ball, bred by R. H. Woodhouse, Mount Gilad, Champlain, N. Y., 1850.
 By Imperial Purple 6th (136) H. & W. H. E.; same year.
 shortness eye, bred by S. Colden, New York, 1700.

These Jacksonville breeders anxious of improving the character of their herds should not lose sight of this lot of pure-bred cattle, as the opportunity that now affords purchasers of securing really first-class stock is seldom to be met with in the Southern States.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. JAMES DUNN, Butcher, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Catherine Anne Mary Dunn, to move from the residence of her Grandmother, Mrs. J. Ward, at 2 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petterham. C. KINSELA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. J. WARD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Catherine Anne Mary Dunn, to move from her residence, 15, Palmer-street, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petterham, at 3 p.m. C. KINSELA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS OF MESSRS. JOHN and CHARLES WARD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late dearly beloved NIECE, Catherine Anne Mary Dunn, to move from 15, Palmer-street, at 3 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petterham. C. KINSELA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. WILLIAM AITKEN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Thomas, to move from his residence, Roden-street, at 2 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis, J. and G. EYING and CO., 719, George-street.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. JOHN ROBERT FLOUR are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Ellen, to move from his residence, 775, George-street South, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the Necropolis, J. and G. EYING and CO., 719, George-street.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. RICHARD DINLEY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Ellen, to move from his residence, Cooper-street, at 2 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis, EYING and CO., 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. EDWARD CLARY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, John Joseph, to move from his residence, No. 47, Parramatta-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the Catholic Cemetery, Petterham. J. and G. EYING and CO., 719, George-street.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. E. K. HARPOUR are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Jane, to move from her residence, 141, York-street, at 2 o'clock, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petterham. J. and G. EYING and CO., 719, George-street.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. ALEXANDER JEFFERY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Ellen, to move from his residence, Campbell-street, Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petterham. J. and G. EYING and CO., 719, George-street.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS of All the Year Round, Vol. 1, April to October, 1874, 6d. per vol. 3d.

The Chatterbox for 1874, 3d. 6d. per vol. 3d. Things a Lady would like to know, by Henry Southgate, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. Noble Thoughts in Noble Language: prose and verse, by Southgate, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. Glancing for the Distant Future: in prose and verse, with illustrations printed in tint, 4to, gilt, 6s. 6d. per vol. 1s. 6d.

Haydn's Life: Popular Medicine for Families, &c., edited by Dr. L. Smith, 2s. 6d. per vol. 3d. British Rural Sports: Shooting, Fishing, Racing, Boating, &c., by St. John, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. The Englishman's Poultry Book, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. Cassell's Popular Natural History, 4 Vols. imp. 8vo, numerous woodcuts, 12s. 6d. per vol. 3d.

Darwin on the Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, photographic illustrations, 15s. per vol. 3d. Trepanner: Showing how Animals, Birds, and Fish are treated on the Continent, by Dr. L. Smith, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. Wood, 10s. 6d. per vol. 3d.

Introduction to the Science of Religion, by Max Müller, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. Miller's Three Books: Nature, Utility of Religion, and Theism, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking, by Leslie Stephen, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d.

The True Cross: A Legend of the Church, by Whitley Melville, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. Life, Journals, and Letters of Dean Alford, 1s. 6d. per vol. 3d. The Queen's English, by Dean Alford, 6d. per vol. 3d. The English: A Criticism, by G. W. Moore, 6d. per vol. 3d.

Bad English Exposed, by G. W. Moore, 6d. per vol. 3d. English, Past and Present, by Archbishop Trench, 6d. per vol. 3d. Coburn's English Grammar for the Use of Soldiers, Sailors, and Ploughboys, 2s. 6d. per vol. 3d. Roger's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, 13s. 6d. per vol. 3d.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, AND FOREIGN DICTIONARIES in great variety. W. H. B. DIBBINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, YORK-STREET. Acting-Manager, Mr. Edmund Holloway. Acting-Manager, Mr. Lachlan McGowan. Comic Artist, J. W. Williams.

CONTINUOUS SUCCESS OF MR. BOLERO COLEMAN. GREAT BILL, ROMAN DRAMA AND COMIC BALL.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, the performance will commence with the wonderful and exciting drama, "The Sea of Ice," with all its original and extraordinary effects, entitled.

OR, THE FRAUDS OF WORKED: AND THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO, which will be produced with an entirely new scenic and mechanical effects, realising the breaking up of the ice; the rolling waters will enter the stage, in which the characters are engaged.

CHARACTERS in Act 1 and 2—(Period, 1706.) Captain De Lescure, captain of the ship, Mr. Edmund Holloway. Carlos, an adventurer, a passenger, Mr. S. Wolfe. Juan Mado, the carpenter, Mr. Dan Driggs. Pierre Fiacre, the Frenchman, Mr. J. H. Martin. Beras, steward on board the Urania, Mr. Lachlan McGowan. Countess de Beaufort, Mrs. Lachlan McGowan. Lucille de Lescure, wife of the captain, Mrs. Lachlan McGowan. Marie, their child, Mrs. Lachlan McGowan.

ACT 1—Main Deck of the Urania and Open sea. **THE THIRST FOR GOLD.** **ACT 2—THE SEA OF ICE.** The entire stage represents a desert of ice, which is the scene of the captain and his family are thrown upon the ice, and exposed to all the horrors of cold and famine. A distant noise is heard, and the ice begins to break. The ice is gradually the ice beneath their feet breaks up; the iceberg sinks, and the angry waters close over them in which they are engulfed.

THE PRINCE OF AS WRECKED. **ACT 3, 4, and 5—Period, 1706.** **THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.** Margate de Monte (a Mexican nobleman), Mr. H. Jordan. Margate de Monte, Mr. H. Jordan. Margate de Monte, Mr. H. Jordan. Margate de Monte, Mr. H. Jordan.

ACT 3—COAST OF MEXICO AND DISTANT. **ACT 4—Parian Saloon—A Stranger from the depths of the ocean.** **ACT 5—Hotel de Monte.** **THE DAY OF TRIBULATION.** **LOVE IN A RUB.** **SIMKIN.** **TUESDAY, February 9th.** **REHEARSAL** in aid of the PRINCE OF WALES LODGE, Windsor, No. 4638, L.O.O.F. M.U. **THE FLYING DUTCHMAN** and other Magic. **SEE TO-MORROW'S ADVERTISEMENT.** **Admission:** Dress Circle, 3s.; boxes, 5s. 6d.; 1st, 1s. 6d.; 2nd, 1s. 6d.; 3rd, 1s. 6d.; 4th, 1s. 6d.; 5th, 1s. 6d.; 6th, 1s. 6d.; 7th, 1s. 6d.; 8th, 1s. 6d.; 9th, 1s. 6d.; 10th, 1s. 6d.; 11th, 1s. 6d.; 12th, 1s. 6d.; 13th, 1s. 6d.; 14th, 1s. 6d.; 15th, 1s. 6d.; 16th, 1s. 6d.; 17th, 1s. 6d.; 18th, 1s. 6d.; 19th, 1s. 6d.; 20th, 1s. 6d.; 21st, 1s. 6d.; 22nd, 1s. 6d.; 23rd, 1s. 6d.; 24th, 1s. 6d.; 25th, 1s. 6d.; 26th, 1s. 6d.; 27th, 1s. 6d.; 28th, 1s. 6d.; 29th, 1s. 6d.; 30th, 1s. 6d.; 31st, 1s. 6d.; 32nd, 1s. 6d.; 33rd, 1s. 6d.; 34th, 1s. 6d.; 35th, 1s. 6d.; 36th, 1s. 6d.; 37th, 1s. 6d.; 38th, 1s. 6d.; 39th, 1s. 6d.; 40th, 1s. 6d.; 41st, 1s. 6d.; 42nd, 1s. 6d.; 43rd, 1s. 6d.; 44th, 1s. 6d.; 45th, 1s. 6d.; 46th, 1s. 6d.; 47th, 1s. 6d.; 48th, 1s. 6d.; 49th, 1s. 6d.; 50th, 1s. 6d.; 51st, 1s. 6d.; 52nd, 1s. 6d.; 53rd, 1s. 6d.; 54th, 1s. 6d.; 55th, 1s. 6d.; 56th, 1s. 6d.; 57th, 1s. 6d.; 58th, 1s. 6d.; 59th, 1s. 6d.; 60th, 1s. 6d.; 61st, 1s. 6d.; 62nd, 1s. 6d.; 63rd, 1s. 6d.; 64th, 1s. 6d.; 65th, 1s. 6d.; 66th, 1s. 6d.; 67th, 1s. 6d.; 68th, 1s. 6d.; 69th, 1s. 6d.; 70th, 1s. 6d.; 71st, 1s. 6d.; 72nd, 1s. 6d.; 73rd, 1s. 6d.; 74th, 1s. 6d.; 75th, 1s. 6d.; 76th, 1s. 6d.; 77th, 1s. 6d.; 78th, 1s. 6d.; 79th, 1s. 6d.; 80th, 1s. 6d.; 81st, 1s. 6d.; 82nd, 1s. 6d.; 83rd, 1s. 6d.; 84th, 1s. 6d.; 85th, 1s. 6d.; 86th, 1s. 6d.; 87th, 1s. 6d.; 88th, 1s. 6d.; 89th, 1s. 6d.; 90th, 1s. 6d.; 91st, 1s. 6d.; 92nd, 1s. 6d.; 93rd, 1s. 6d.; 94th, 1s. 6d.; 95th, 1s. 6d.; 96th, 1s. 6d.; 97th, 1s. 6d.; 98th, 1s. 6d.; 99th, 1s. 6d.; 100th, 1s. 6d.; 101st, 1s. 6d.; 102nd, 1s. 6d.; 103rd, 1s. 6d.; 104th, 1s. 6d.; 105th, 1s. 6d.; 106th, 1s. 6d.; 107th, 1s. 6d.; 108th, 1s. 6d.; 109th, 1s. 6d.; 110th, 1s. 6d.; 111th, 1s. 6d.; 112th, 1s. 6d.; 113th, 1s. 6d.; 114th, 1s. 6d.; 115th, 1s. 6d.; 116th, 1s. 6d.; 117th, 1s. 6d.; 118th, 1s. 6d.; 119th, 1s. 6d.; 120th, 1s. 6d.; 121st, 1s. 6d.; 122nd, 1s. 6d.; 123rd, 1s. 6d.; 124th, 1s. 6d.; 125th, 1s. 6d.; 126th, 1s. 6d.; 127th, 1s. 6d.; 128th, 1s. 6d.; 129th, 1s. 6d.; 130th, 1s. 6d.; 131st, 1s. 6d.; 132nd, 1s. 6d.; 133rd, 1s. 6d.; 134th, 1s. 6d.; 135th, 1s. 6d.; 136th, 1s. 6d.; 137th, 1s. 6d.; 138th, 1s. 6d.; 139th, 1s. 6d.; 140th, 1s. 6d.; 141st, 1s. 6d.; 142nd, 1s. 6d.; 143rd, 1s. 6d.; 144th, 1s. 6d.; 145th, 1s. 6d.; 146th, 1s. 6d.; 147th, 1s. 6d.; 148th, 1s. 6d.; 149th, 1s. 6d.; 150th, 1s. 6d.; 151st, 1s. 6d.; 152nd, 1s. 6d.; 153rd, 1s. 6d.; 154th, 1s. 6d.; 155th, 1s. 6d.; 156th, 1s. 6d.; 157th, 1s. 6d.; 158th, 1s. 6d.; 159th, 1s. 6d.; 160th, 1s. 6d.; 161st, 1s. 6d.; 162nd, 1s. 6d.; 163rd, 1s. 6d.; 164th, 1s. 6d.; 165th, 1s. 6d.; 166th, 1s. 6d.; 167th, 1s. 6d.; 168th, 1s. 6d.; 169th, 1s. 6d.; 170th, 1s. 6d.; 171st, 1s. 6d.; 172nd, 1s. 6d.; 173rd, 1s. 6d.; 174th, 1s. 6d.; 175th, 1s. 6d.; 176th, 1s. 6d.; 177th, 1s. 6d.; 178th, 1s. 6d.; 179th, 1s. 6d.; 180th, 1s. 6d.; 181st, 1s. 6d.; 182nd, 1s. 6d.; 183rd, 1s. 6d.; 184th, 1s. 6d.; 185th, 1s. 6d.; 186th, 1s. 6d.; 187th, 1s. 6d.; 188th, 1s. 6d.; 189th, 1s. 6d.; 190th, 1s. 6d.; 191st, 1s. 6d.; 192nd, 1s. 6d.; 193rd, 1s. 6d.; 194th, 1s. 6d.; 195th, 1s. 6d.; 196th, 1s. 6d.; 197th, 1s. 6d.; 198th, 1s. 6d.; 199th, 1s. 6d.; 200th, 1s. 6d.; 201st, 1s. 6d.; 202nd, 1s. 6d.; 203rd, 1s. 6d.; 204th, 1s. 6d.; 205th, 1s. 6d.; 206th, 1s. 6d.; 207th, 1s. 6d.; 208th, 1s. 6d.; 209th, 1s. 6d.; 210th, 1s. 6d.; 211st, 1s. 6d.; 212nd, 1s. 6d.; 213th, 1s. 6d.; 214th, 1s. 6d.; 215th, 1s. 6d.; 216th, 1s. 6d.; 217th, 1s. 6d.; 218th, 1s. 6d.; 219th, 1s. 6d.; 220th, 1s. 6d.; 221st, 1s. 6d.; 222nd, 1s. 6d.; 223rd, 1s. 6d.; 224th, 1s. 6d.; 225th, 1s. 6d.; 226th, 1s. 6d.; 227th, 1s. 6d.; 228th, 1s. 6d.; 229th, 1s. 6d.; 230th, 1s. 6d.; 231st, 1s. 6d.; 232nd, 1s. 6d.; 233rd, 1s. 6d.; 234th, 1s. 6d.; 235th, 1s. 6d.; 236th, 1s. 6d.; 237th, 1s. 6d.; 238th, 1s. 6d.; 239th, 1s. 6d.; 240th, 1s. 6d.; 241st, 1s. 6d.; 242nd, 1s. 6d.; 243rd, 1s. 6d.; 244th, 1s. 6d.; 245th, 1s. 6d.; 246th, 1s. 6d.; 247th, 1s. 6d.; 248th, 1s. 6d.; 249th, 1s. 6d.; 250th, 1s. 6d.; 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